

REMARKS

Currently pending in this application are claims 39-64, 66-74 and 76-81. Claims 1-24 were canceled in a prior amendment and claims 65, 75 and 92 have been canceled in this amendment.

Claim 46 has been amended to refer to a solvent instead of a diluent and to depend from claim 39.

Claim 48 has been amended to delete reference to castor oil.

Claim 52 has been amended to refer to a solvent instead of a diluent and to depend from claim 48.

Claim 63 has been amended to refer to a solvent instead of a diluent and to depend from claim 57.

Claim 66 has been amended to change addition to additive, correcting an obvious typographical error.

Claim 73 has been amended to refer to a solvent instead of a diluent and to depend from claim 66.

Claim 76 has been amended to change addition to additive, correcting an obvious typographical error and to delete reference to castor oil.

Claim 80 has been amended to refer to a solvent instead of a diluent and to depend from claim 76.

Claim 84 has been amended to change addition to additive, correcting an obvious typographical error.

Claim 90 has been amended to refer to a solvent instead of a diluent.

The examiner has rejected claims 46, 52, 63, 73, 80 and 90 under 35 U.S.C. §112, first paragraph as failing to comply with the written description requirement. Specifically the

examiner noted that the specification did not support defining certain compounds recited in the claims as “diluent” when the specification defined them as solvents. The claims have been amended to define the compounds as solvents and to change their dependency to the preceding independent claim.

The examiner next rejected claims 42, 59, 60, 65, 66, 69, 70, 75, 76, 84, 86, 87, and 92 under 35 U.S.C. §112 as indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which the applicant regards as the invention.

The examiner rejected claims 48, 59, 69 and 86 on the grounds that the examiner did not see the distinction between the plant oil extracts derived from grain and the vegetable and nut plant oils. The examiner stated the opinion that vegetables and nuts are also grains. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection. As defined by Webster’s, a grain is a seed of fruit from a cereal or grass. Merriam-Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary, p. 543 (11<sup>th</sup> Edition, 2003) (attached). A vegetable on the other hand is a herbaceous plant and a nut is a hard shell dry fruit or seed. *Id.* at 853, 1386. While all of these are plants, they are different varieties and the differences in the oil extracts and oils would be apparent to one skilled in the art. In addition, plant oil extracts are generally obtained from chlorophyll containing parts of the plant (see, e.g. paragraphs 59 and 60), whereas vegetable oils are generally extracted from the seed, nut or fruit (see, e.g., paragraphs 75 and 76). Thus, applicant respectfully submits that the two groups of materials are distinct the claims are not indefinite.

The examiner rejected claims 60 and 65 as substantial duplicates. Claim 65 has been canceled rendering the rejection moot.

The examiner rejected claims 66, 76, and 84 noting that the term “addition” should read “additive.” The claims have been amended to change the term “addition” to “additive”.

The examiner rejected claims 87 and 92 as substantial duplicates. Claim 92 has been canceled rendering the rejection moot.

The examiner rejected claims 73 and 78 as substantial duplicates. Applicant respectfully points out that claim 73 and 78 of this application are not substantial duplicates.

Applicant believes that the examiner is referring to claims 70 and 75. Claim 75 has been canceled rendering the rejection moot.

The examiner has rejected claims 48, 51-54, 76 and 79-82 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as anticipated by U.S. Patent 5,862,369 to Jordan. The examiner noted that Jordan teaches a fuel composition that contains beta-carotene (carotenoid), chlorophyll (hydrophobic plant extract) and ethoxylated castor oil (thermal stabilizer) as well as cetane improvers. The composition may be diluted with various solvents including gasoline, toluene, diesel fuel and alcohols. Applicants respectfully submit that the claims as amended are not anticipated by Jordan.

As noted above, the Markush group in claims 48 and 76 that define the thermal stabilizer does not include castor oil. None of the other oils recited in the claims are taught or recited in Jordan. Thus Jordan can not anticipate the claims. Claims 51-54 depend from claim 48 and claims 79-82 depend from claim 76. Since Jordan does not anticipate the independent claims it can not anticipate the dependent claims.

Applicant notes that the Advisory Action was sent to the firm of Knobbe Martens Olson & Bear LLP. Please note that a new Power of Attorney was filed on February 18, 2004 appointing the firm of Fulbright & Jaworski L.L.P. as attorneys for applicants and revoking the Power of Attorney for Knobbe Martens. Applicant again respectfully requests that all future correspondence be sent to Fulbright & Jaworski L.L.P., Customer Number 26271.

### **CONCLUSIONS**

Applicant submits that the pending claims are free of the art and are in condition for allowance.

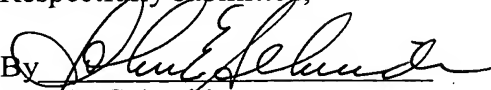
Applicant believes there is no fee due with this response. However, if fees are due, please charge our Deposit Account No. 06-2375, under Order No. P02917US5 (AKA ORYXENG.030A) from which the undersigned is authorized to draw.

**Application No.: 10/084,831**

**Docket No.: P02917US5**

Dated: June 28, 2004

Respectfully submitted,

By 

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Received
JUL 21 2004
Docket: P02917US5
Client: Oryxe
Attorney: SES

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JUL 20 2004

RECEIVED  
ORANGE COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE

<b>Advisory Action</b>	Application No. 10/084,831	Applicant(s) JORDAN, FREDERICK L.	
	Examiner Cephia D. Toomer	Art Unit 1714	

**--The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --**

THE REPLY FILED 28 June 2004 FAILS TO PLACE THIS APPLICATION IN CONDITION FOR ALLOWANCE. Therefore, further action by the applicant is required to avoid abandonment of this application. A proper reply to a final rejection under 37 CFR 1.113 may only be either: (1) a timely filed amendment which places the application in condition for allowance; (2) a timely filed Notice of Appeal (with appeal fee); or (3) a timely filed Request for Continued Examination (RCE) in compliance with 37 CFR 1.114.

**PERIOD FOR REPLY** [check either a) or b)]

- a) ☐ The period for reply expires \_\_\_\_\_ months from the mailing date of the final rejection.
- b) ☒ The period for reply expires on: (1) the mailing date of this Advisory Action, or (2) the date set forth in the final rejection, whichever is later. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of the final rejection. ONLY CHECK THIS BOX WHEN THE FIRST REPLY WAS FILED WITHIN TWO MONTHS OF THE FINAL REJECTION. See MPEP 708.07(f).

Extensions of time may be obtained under 37 CFR 1.136(a). The date on which the petition under 37 CFR 1.136(a) and the appropriate extension fee have been filed is the date for purposes of determining the period of extension and the corresponding amount of the fee. The appropriate extension fee under 37 CFR 1.17(a) is calculated from: (1) the expiration date of the shortened statutory period for reply originally set in the final Office action; or (2) as set forth in (b) above, if checked. Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of the final rejection, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

1. ☐ A Notice of Appeal was filed on \_\_\_\_\_. Appellant's Brief must be filed within the period set forth in 37 CFR 1.192(a), or any extension thereof (37 CFR 1.191(d)), to avoid dismissal of the appeal.
2. ☒ The proposed amendment(s) will not be entered because:
- (a) ☒ they raise new issues that would require further consideration and/or search (see NOTE below);
  - (b) ☐ they raise the issue of new matter (see Note below);
  - (c) ☐ they are not deemed to place the application in better form for appeal by materially reducing or simplifying the issues for appeal; and/or
  - (d) ☐ they present additional claims without canceling a corresponding number of finally rejected claims.

NOTE: See Continuation Sheet.

3. ☐ Applicant's reply has overcome the following rejection(s): \_\_\_\_\_.
4. ☐ Newly proposed or amended claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ would be allowable if submitted in a separate, timely filed amendment canceling the non-allowable claim(s).
5. ☐ The a) ☐ affidavit, b) ☐ exhibit, or c) ☐ request for reconsideration has been considered but does NOT place the application in condition for allowance because: \_\_\_\_\_.
6. ☐ The affidavit or exhibit will NOT be considered because it is not directed SOLELY to issues which were newly raised by the Examiner in the final rejection.
7. ☒ For purposes of Appeal, the proposed amendment(s) a) ☒ will not be entered or b) ☐ will be entered and an explanation of how the new or amended claims would be rejected is provided below or appended.

The status of the claim(s) is (or will be) as follows:


Claim(s) allowed: 39-41, 43-45, 47, 57, 58, 61, 62, 64 and 66.

Claim(s) objected to: 49, 50, 55, 56, 67, 68, 71, 72, 74, 77, 78, 83, 85, 88, 89 and 91.

Claim(s) rejected: 42, 46, 48, 51-54, 59-60, 63, 65-66, 69-70, 73, 75, 76, 79-82, 84, 86-87, 90 and 92.

Claim(s) withdrawn from consideration: \_\_\_\_\_.

8. ☐ The drawing correction filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is a) ☐ approved or b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
9. ☐ Note the attached Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s). \_\_\_\_\_.
10. ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

  
 Cephia D. Toomer  
 Primary Examiner  
 Art Unit: 1714

Continuation of 2. NOTE: the amendment is considered non-compliant because it fails to meet the requirements of 37 CFR 1.121, as amended on July 30, 2003. Claims 46, 48, 52, 63, 66, 76, 80, 84 and 90 are listed as "amended". However, the claims do not contain any deleted or added subject matter. Currently amended claims should be identified as -- currently amended--. Also, in the remarks section of the claims, applicant indicates that claim 73 is amended, however, in the list of claims the claim is identified as "previously presented"..



# Merriam- Webster's Collegiate<sup>®</sup> Dictionary

ELEVENTH  
EDITION



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Springfield, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

**graffiti** *n* [It. pl. of *graffito*] (1945): usu. unauthorized writing or drawing on a public surface  
*image graffiti*, which also serves as the plural of *graffito*, is commonly used as a singular mass noun (*graffiti* ... was depressing people who rode the subway — *New Yorker*) (*graffiti* comes in various styles — *S. Oberbeck*). This use is well established although not yet as well established as the mass-noun use of *data*. Use of *graffiti* as a singular count noun is still quite rare and is not standard.

**graffito** *v* *grō-fī-tō*, *grā-*, *grā-* *n*, *pl* -*tī* [It. incised inscription, fr. *graffare* to scratch, prob. fr. *graffio* stylus, fr. *L. graphium*] (1851): an inscription or drawing made on some public surface (as a rock or wall); also: a message or slogan written as or as if as a graffiti — *graffi-tō-st*

**graft** *v* *grāft* *n* [ME *graffe*, *grafe*, fr. AF *graffe*, *grafe* stylus, graph, fr. ML *graphium*, fr. L. stylus, fr. Gk *graphein*, fr. *graphein* to write — more at *CARVE*] (14c) 1 a: a grafted plant b: SCION 1 c: the point of insertion of a scion upon a stock 2 a: the act of grafting b: something grafted; *specif*: living tissue used in grafting

**graft** *v* (14c) 1 a: to cause (a scion) to unite with a stock; also: to unite (plants or scion and stock) to form a graft b: to propagate (a plant) by grafting 2 a: to join or unite as if by grafting b: to attach (a chemical unit) to a main molecular chain 3: to implant (living tissue) surgically — *vt* 1: to become grafted 2: to perform grafting — *graft-er* *n* *graft* *n* [B dial. *graft*, *vb.*, to work] (1853) chiefly Brit WORK, LABOR

**graft** [origin unknown] *n* (1859): to get (illicit gain) by graft — *vt* 1: to practice graft

**graft** *n* (1865): the acquisition of gain (as money) in dishonest or questionable ways; also: illegal or unfair gain

**graft-age** *v* *grāf-tāj* *n* (ca. 1895): the principles and practice of grafting graft-versus-host disease *n* (1965): a potentially fatal bodily condition that results when T cells from a tissue or organ transplant and host antigens attacking cells and tissues

**grain** *n* *grām*, *grā-m* *n* [*graham* flour] (1882): a slightly sweet cracker made of whole wheat flour

**grain** *n* [Sylvester Graham 1851 Am. dietary reformer] (1834) 1 whole wheat flour

**grail** *v* *grāl* *n* [ME *grail*, *grail*, fr. MF, bowl, *grail*, fr. ML *gradalis*] 1 cup or platter used according to medieval legend by Christ at the Last Supper and thereafter the object of knightly quests 2: the object of an extended or difficult quest

**grain** *n* [AF *graine* seed, *kermes*, fr. L. *grana*, pl. of *granum*; partly fr. AF *graine* seed, *kermes*, fr. L. *grana*, pl. of *granum*; more at *CARVE*] (14c) 1 a (1) obs: a single small hard seed (2) a seed or fruit of a cereal grass: CARYOPHYTES b: the seeds or fruits of various food plants including the cereal grasses and in commercial and statutory use: other plants (as the soybean) c: plants producing grain 2 a (1) a small hard particle or crystal (2) any of the particles produced in a photographic material by its development; also: the size of such minute portion or particle (3) an individual crystal in a metal b: a (1) a: kermes or a scarlet dye made from it b: cochineal or a brilliant scarlet dye made from it c: a fast dye d: archaic: COLOR, dye of a skin or hide 5: a unit of weight based on the weight of a grain of wheat taken as an average of the weight of grains from the wood fibers in a piece of wood 6 a: the stratification of the fibers or the texture due to constituent particles b: a texture of a rock c: the direction of threads in cloth against my 3 a: natural disposition: TEMPER (lying goes against my 3) b: a basic or characteristic quality c: a prevalent ideology or convention (teaching against the ~) — *grained* (*grānd*) *adj* — *grain-less* *adj*

**grain** *n* (1530) 1: INGRAIN 2: to form into grains: GRANULATE 3: to put in limitation of the grain of wood or stone 4: to feed with grain ~ *vt*: to become granular: GRANULATE — *grain-er* *n*

**grain** *n* (1883) 1: ETHANOL

**grain** *n* (1852): a building for elevating, storing, discharging, and sometimes processing grain

**grain** *n* (1647): a skeptical attitude

**grain** *n* (150c) of the pungent seeds of a West African plant (*Phytolacca esculenta*) of the ginger family that are used as a spice

**grain** *n* (1920): any of several sorghums cultivated primarily for grain — compare *SORGHUM*

**grain** *n* (150c) *adj* *grain-ier*, *-est* (15c) 1: resembling or having the characteristic of grain: not smooth or fine 2 of a photograph appearing to be composed of grain-like particles — *grain-iness* *n*

**grain** *n* (obs. Fg (now spelled *grā*), grain, fr. L. *granum*) (1702) any of several leguminous plants (as a chickpea) grown esp. for their seeds

**grain** *n* [F *gramme*, fr. LL *gramma*, a small weight, fr. Gk *gramma*, *gramma* letter, writing, a small weight, fr. *graphein* to write] (1810) 1: a metric unit of mass equal to  $\frac{1}{1000}$  kilogram and nearly equal to the mass of one cubic centimeter of water at 4°C under the acceleration of gravity

**grain** *n* [by shortening & alter.] (ca. 1934): GRANDMOTHER

**grain** *n* *grām*, *grā-m* *n* [Gk, fr. *gramma*]: drawing: writing

**grain** *n* (1810) 1: a metric unit of mass equal to  $\frac{1}{1000}$  kilogram and nearly equal to the mass of one cubic centimeter of water at 4°C under the acceleration of gravity

**grain** *n* (1920): CALORIE 1a

**grain** *n* (ca. 1897): the quantity of an element, group, or compound that has a mass in grams equal to the equivalent weight

**grain** *n* (14c) archaic — used to express gratitude or surprise



graft 1c: a scion, b stock

**gram** *n* *grām*, *grā-m* *n* [*gram-positive* + *-ide* + *-in*] (1940): any of several toxic crystalline polypeptide antibiotics produced by a soil bacterium (*Bacillus brevis*) and used against gram-positive bacteria in local infections

**gram** *n* *grām*, *grā-m* *n* [*grām*, *grā-m* *n*] (1658): of or relating to a grass

**gram** *n* *grām*, *grā-m* *n* [*grām*, *grā-m* *n*] (1739): feeding on grass or the seeds of grass (~ locusts) (~ birds)

**gram** *n* *grām*, *grā-m* *n* [ME *gramere*, fr. AF *gramaire*, modif. of L. *grammatikē*, fr. Gk *grammatikē*, fr. fem. of *grammatikos* of letters, fr. *gramma*, *gramma* — more at *GRAM*] (14c) 1 a: the study of the classes of words, their inflections, and their functions and relations in the sentence b: a study of what is to be preferred and what avoided in inflection and syntax 2 a: the characteristic system of inflections and syntax of a language b: a system of rules that defines the grammatical structure of a language 3 a: a grammar textbook b: speech or writing evaluated according to its conformity to grammatical rules 4: the principles or rules of an art, science, or technique (~ of the theater); also: a set of such principles or rules — *gram-mar-i-an* (*grō-mēr-ē-ān*) *n*

**grammar** *n* (14c) 1 a: a secondary school emphasizing Latin and Greek in preparation for college b: a British college preparatory school 2: a school intermediate between primary school and high school 3: ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

**gram** *n* *grām*, *grā-m* *n* [*grām*, *grā-m* *n*] (1530) 1: of or relating to grammar 2: conforming to the rules of grammar (a ~ sentence) — *gram-mat-i-cal-ly* (*grā-mā-tī-kāl-ē*) *adv* — *gram-mat-i-cal-ness* (*grā-mā-tī-kāl-nēs*) *n*

**grammatical** *n* (1769): the part of meaning that varies from one inflectional form to another (as from *plays* to *played* to *playing*) — compare LEXICAL MEANING

**gramme** *n* *grām*, *grā-m* *n* [*grām*, *grā-m* *n*] (1902): the mass of one mole of a compound equal in grams to the molecular weight — called also *gram-molecule*

**gram** *n* *grām*, *grā-m* *n* [*grām*, *grā-m* *n*] (1907): not holding the purple dye when stained by Gram's stain — used chiefly of bacteria

**gram** *n* *grām*, *grā-m* *n* [*grām*, *grā-m* *n*] (1887) PHONOGRAPH

**gramps** (*grām*) *n* or *gramp* (*grām*) *n*, *pl* *gramps* [by shortening & alter.] (ca. 1900): GRANDFATHER 1a

**gram** *n* *grām*, *grā-m* *n* [*grām*, *grā-m* *n*] (1907): holding the purple dye when stained by Gram's stain — used chiefly of bacteria

**gram** *n* *grām*, *grā-m* *n* [*grām*, *grā-m* *n*] (1529) 1: a dolphin (*Grampus griseus*) of temperate and tropical seas; also: any of various small cetaceans 2: the giant whip scorpion (*Mastigoproctus giganteus*) of the southern U.S.

**Gram's stain** (*grām-z*) or *Gram stain* (*grām-z*) [*Hans C. J. Gram* 1938 Dan. physician] (1903) 1: a method for the differential staining of bacteria by treatment with a watery solution of iodine and the iodide of potassium after staining with a triphenylmethane dye (as crystal violet) — called also *Gram's method* 2: the chemicals used in Gram's stain

**gram** *n* *grām*, *grā-m* *n* [*grām*, *grā-m* *n*] (1956): staining irregularly or inconsistently by Gram's stain

**gran** (*grām*) *n* (1863): GRANDMOTHER 1

**grana** *n* *grām*, *grā-m* *n* [*grām*, *grā-m* *n*] (Sp. dim. of *granada* pomegranate, fr. LL *granata* — more at *GRENADE*) (1613) 1: any of various usu. egg-shaped to football-shaped passion fruits (esp. of *Passiflora quadrangularis* and *P. edulis*) that have juicy aromatic pulp: a passion-flower that produces granadillas

**grain** *n* *grām*, *grā-m* *n* [*grām*, *grā-m* *n*] (1570) 1 a: a storehouse for threshed grain b: a region producing grain in abundance 2: a chief source or storehouse

**grand** (*grānd*) *adj* [AF *grant*, *grand*, large, great, fr. L. *grandis*] (1548) 1 a: having more importance than others: FOREMOST b: (the ~ champion) 2 a: INCLUSIVE, COMPREHENSIVE (the ~ total sample) 3: CHIEF, PRINCIPAL 4: large and striking in size, scope, extent, or conception (~ design) 5 a: LAVISH, SUMPTUOUS (a ~ celebration) b: marked by a regal form and dignity c: fine or imposing in appearance or impression d: LOFTY, SUBLIME (writing in the ~ style) 6 a: pretending to social superiority: SUPERBILIOUS b: INFUL (a ~ time) — *grand-ly* (*grānd-lē*) *adv* — *grand-ness* (*grānd-nēs*) *n*

**syn** GRAND, MAGNIFICENT, IMPOSING, STATELY, MAJESTIC, GRANDIOSITY mean large and impressive. GRAND adds to greatness of size the implications of handsomeness and dignity (a *grand* staircase). MAGNIFICENT implies an impressive largeness proportionate to scale without sacrifice of dignity or good taste (*magnificent* paintings). IMPOSING implies great size and dignity but esp. stresses impressiveness (an imposing edifice). STATELY may suggest poised dignity, erectness of bearing, handsomeness of proportions, ceremonious deliberation of movement (the *stately* procession). MAJESTIC combines the implications of IMPOSING and STATELY and usu. adds a suggestion of solemn grandeur (a *majestic* waterfall). GRANDIOSITY implies a size or scope exceeding ordinary experience (*grandiose* hydroelectric projects) but is most commonly applied derogatorily to inflated pretension or absurd exaggeration (*grandiose* schemes).

**grand** *n* (1840) 1: GRAND PIANO 2 *pl* *grand slang*: a thousand dollars

about kitten, F table further ash see mop, mar  
 out chin bet easy go hit ice job  
 sing go law boy thin the loot foot  
 yet vision, beige k, n, on, u, see Guide to Pronunciation





**ve-da-lla** \vī-dāl-yə\ *n* [NL, genus name] (1889): an Australian ladybug (*Rodolia cardinalis*) introduced to many countries to control scale insects — called also *vedalla beetle*

**Ve-dan-ta** \vā-dān-tə, vō-, -dān- \ *n* [Skt *Vedānta*, lit., end of the Veda, fr. *Veda* + *anta* end; akin to OE *ende* end] (1788): an orthodox system of Hindu philosophy developing esp. in a qualified monism the speculations of the Upanishads on ultimate reality and the liberation of the soul — *Ve-dan-tism* \vā-dān-ti-zəm, -dān- \ *n* — *Ve-dan-tist* \vā-dān-tist, -dān- \ *n*

**Ve-dan-tic** \vā-dān-tik, -dān- \ *adj* (1882): 1: of or relating to the Vedanta philosophy 2: VEDIC

**Ved-da or Ved-dah** \vō-də\ *n* [Sinhalese *vedda* hunter] (1681): a member of an aboriginal people of Sri Lanka

**Ved-dold** \vō-dold\ *n* (1928): a member of a race of southern Asia traditionally classified by such physical features as wavy to curly hair, chocolate-brown skin color, and slender body build. — *Ved-dold* *adj*

**ve-dette or vi-dette** \vī-det\ *n* [fr. *le vedette*, alter. of *velette*, prob. fr. *Sp vela* watch, fr. *velar* to keep watch, fr. *vigilare* to wake, watch, fr. *vigil* awake — more at *VIOLA* (ca. 1611): a mounted sentinel stationed in advance of pickets

**Ve-dic** \vī-dik\ *adj* (1848): of or relating to the Vedas, the language in which they are written, or Hindu history and culture between 1500 B.C. and 500 B.C.

**vee** \vē\ *n* (ca. 1883): 1: something shaped like the letter V 2: the letter v

**vee-lay** \vē-jā\ *n* [video jockey] (ca. 1981): an announcer of a program (as on television) that features music videos

**veena** *var* of *VINA*

**veep** \vēp\ *n* [fr. *v. p.* (abbr. for *vice president*)] (1949): VICE PRESIDENT

**veer** \vīr\ *v* [ME *veren*, of LG or D origin; akin to MD *veren* to slacken, MLG *veren* (15c): to let out (as a rope)]

**veer** *vb* [ME *veren*, fr. MF *vire*, fr. OF, to throw with a twisting motion, fr. VL *virere*, alter. of *L vibrare* to wave, propel suddenly — more at *VIBRATE*] *v* (15c): 1: to change direction or course (the economy ~ed sharply downward) 2: of the wind: to shift in a clockwise direction — compare *BACK* 3: to wear ship ~ *w*: to direct to a different course; *spec*: *WEAR* 7 *syn* see *SWERVE* — *veering-ly* \vī-jē-ly\ *adv*

**veer** *n* (ca. 1611): a change in course or direction (a ~ to the right)

**vee-ry** \vī-rē\ *n*, *pl* *veeries* [prob. imit.] (1838): an American thrush (*Catharus fuscescens*) common in the eastern U.S.

**veg** \væg\ *n*, *pl* *vegs* (1918) chiefly Brit: VEGETABLE

**Ve-ga** \vō-gə, -və- \ *n* [NL, fr. Ar. (*al-Nasr*) *al-Wāq*, lit., the falling (vulture)] (ca. 1638): the brightest star in the constellation Lyra

**veg-an** \vō-gən\ *also* \vā- \ *also* \vō-jən or -jan\ *n* [by cont. fr. *vegetarian*] (1944): a strict vegetarian who consumes no animal food or dairy products; *also*: one who abstains from using animal products (as leather) — *vegan* *adj* — *veg-an-ism* \vō-gən-iz-əm, -və-gən- \ *n*

**veg-e-ta-ble** \vō-jə-tə-bəl, -vō-jə- \ *adj* [ME, fr. ML *vegetabilis* vegetative, fr. *vegetare* to grow, fr. *L*, to animate, fr. *vegetus* lively, fr. *vegere* to enliven — more at *WAKE*] (15c): 1 *a*: of, relating to, constituting, or growing like plants 2: consisting of plants: VEGETATIONAL 2: made from, obtained from, or containing plants or plant products (~ soup) (~ *fat*) 3: resembling or suggesting a plant (as in inertness or passivity)

**vegetable** *n* (15c): 1: PLANT 1b 2: a usu. herbaceous plant (as the cabbage, bean, or potato) grown for an edible part that is usu. eaten as part of a meal; *also*: such an edible part 3: a person whose mental and physical functioning is severely impaired and esp. one who requires supportive measures (as mechanical ventilation) to survive

**vegetable ivory** *n* (1842): 1: the hard white opaque endosperm of the ivory nut that takes a high polish and is used as a substitute for ivory 2: IVORY NUT

**vegetable marrow** *n* (ca. 1816) chiefly Brit: any of various smooth-skinned elongated summer squashes with creamy-white to deep green skins

**vegetable oil** *n* (1765): an oil of plant origin; *esp*: a fatty oil from seeds or fruits

**vegetable oyster** *n* (ca. 1818): SALSIFFY

**vegetable pear** *n* (1887): CHAYOTE

**vegetable wax** *n* (1815): a wax of plant origin secreted commonly in thin flakes by the walls of epidermal cells

**veg-e-ta-bly** \vō-jə-tə-blē, -vō-jə- \ *adv* or *adj* (1651): in the manner of or like a vegetable

**veg-e-tal** \vō-jə-təl\ *adj* [ML *vegetare* to grow] (15c): 1: VEGETABLE 2: VEGETATIVE 3: of or relating to the vegetal pole of an egg or to that part of an egg from which the endoderm normally develops (~ blastomeres)

**vegetal pole** *n* (1836): the point on the surface of an egg that is diametrically opposite to the animal pole and usu. marks the center of the protoplasm containing more yolk — see *BLASTULA* illustration

**veg-e-tar-i-an** \vō-jə-tər-ē-ən\ *n* [vegetable + *-arian*] (1839): 1: one who believes in or practices vegetarianism 2: HEBRIVORE

**vegetarian** *adj* (1849): 1: of or relating to vegetarians 2: consisting wholly of vegetables, fruits, grains, nuts, and sometimes eggs or dairy products (a ~ diet)

**veg-e-tar-i-an-ism** \vō-jə-tər-ē-ən-iz-əm\ *n* (ca. 1851): the theory or practice of living on a vegetarian diet

**veg-e-tate** \vō-jə-tāt\ *vb* \-tāt-ed; -tāt-ing\ [ML *vegetatus*, pp. of *vegetare* to grow] *v* (1605): 1 *a*: to grow in the manner of a plant; *also*: to grow exuberantly or with proliferation of fleshy or warty outgrowths 2: to produce vegetation 2: to lead a passive existence without exertion of body or mind ~ *vi*: to establish vegetation in or on

**veg-e-ta-tion** \vō-jə-tā-shən\ *n* (1564): 1: the act or process of vegetating 2: inert existence 3: plant life or total plant cover (as of an area) 4: an abnormal growth upon a body part (fibrin ~s on the mitral valve) — *veg-e-ta-tion-al* \vō-jə-tā-shən-əl\ *adj*

**veg-e-ta-tive** \vō-jə-tā-tiv\ *adj* (14c): 1 (1): growing or living the power of growing (2): of, relating to, or engaged in nutritive and growth functions as contrasted with reproductive functions (a ~ nucleus) 2: promoting plant growth (the ~ properties of soil) 3: of, relating to, or involving propagation by nonsexual processes or methods 2: relating to, composed of, or suggesting vegetation 3: of or

relating to the division of nature comprising the plant kingdom 4 *a*: AUTONOMIC 1 *b*: characterized by, resulting from, or being a state of severe mental impairment in which only involuntary bodily functions are sustained 5: VEGETABLE 3 — *veg-e-ta-tive-ly* *adv* — *veg-e-ta-tive-ness* *n*

**ve-gete** \vō-jēt\ *adj* [L *vegetus* — more at VEGETABLE] (1639) *archaic*: LIVELY, HEALTHY

**veg-gle** *also* *veg-ge* \vō-jē\ *n* [by shortening & alter.] (1955): 1: VEGETABLE 2 slang: VEGETARIAN

**veggie burger** *n* (1972): a patty chiefly of vegetable-derived protein used as a meat substitute; *also*: a sandwich containing such a patty

**veg out** \vō-jə- \ *v* *vegged out*; *veg-ging out* [short for *vegetate*] (1980): to spend time idly or passively

**ve-he-mence** \vō-hē-mən(t)s\ *n* (15c): the quality or state of being vehement: INTENSITY

**ve-he-ment** \vō-hē-mənt\ *adj* [MB, fr. MF, fr. L *vehement*, *vehement*, *vehement*, *vehement*] (15c): marked by forceful energy: POWERFUL (a ~ wind); *as*: *a*: intensely emotional: IMPASSIONED, FERVID (~ patriotism) *b* (1): deeply felt (a ~ suspicion) (2): forcibly expressed (denunciations) *c*: bitterly antagonistic (a ~ debate) — *ve-he-ment-ly* *adv*

**ve-hi-cle** \vō-hē-kol\ *also* \vō-hē-kol\ *n* [F *véhicule*, fr. L *vehiculum* carriage, conveyance, fr. *vehere* to carry — more at *WAX*] (1612): 1 *a*: an inert medium (as a syrup) in which a medicinally active agent is administered *b*: any of various media acting usu. as solvents, carriers, or binders for active ingredients or pigments 2: an agent of transmission: CARRIER 3: a medium through which something is expressed, achieved, or displayed (an investment ~); *esp*: a work created esp. to display the talents of a particular performer 4: a means of carrying or transporting something (planes, trains, and other ~s); *as*: *a*: MOTOR VEHICLE *b*: a piece of mechanized equipment

**ve-hi-cu-lar** \vō-hē-kyo-lər\ *adj* (1616): 1 *a*: of, relating to, or designed for vehicles and esp. motor vehicles *b*: transported by vehicle *c*: caused by or resulting from the operation of a vehicle (~ homicide) 2: serving as a vehicle

**V-8** \vō-vīt\ *n* (1930): an internal combustion engine having two banks of four cylinders each with the banks at an angle to each other; *also*: an automobile having such an engine

**veil** \vāil\ *n* [ME, fr. AF *veil*, *vell*, fr. L *vēla*, pl. of *velum* sail, awning, curtain] (13c): 1 *a*: a length of cloth worn by women as a covering for the head and shoulders and often esp. in Eastern countries for the face; *spec*: the outer covering of a nun's headress *b*: a length of veiling or netting worn over the head or face or attached for protection or ornament to a hat or headress (*a* bridal ~) *c*: any of various liturgical cloths; *esp*: a cloth used to cover the chalice 2: the life of a nun — often used in the phrase *take the veil* 3: a concealing curtain or cover of cloth 4: something that resembles a veil (lift the ~ of secrecy) 5: something that hides or obscures like a veil (lift the ~ of mystery) 6: a covering body part or membrane: *as*: *a*: VELUM *b*: CAUL

**veil** *v* (14c): to cover, provide, obscure, or conceal with or as if with a veil ~ *vi*: to put on or wear a veil

**velled** \vāld\ *adj* (14c): 1 *a*: having or wearing a veil or a concealing cover (a ~ hat) *b*: characterized by a softening tonal distortion 2: obscured as if by a veil: MOUNDED (~ throat)

**veiling** \vā-līŋ\ *n* (13c): 1: any of various light sheer fabrics 2: VEIL

**vein** \vān\ *n* [ME *veine*, fr. AF, fr. L *vena*] (14c): 1 *a*: a narrow water channel in rock or earth or in ice *b* (1): LODE 2 (2): a bed of useful mineral matter *c*: LODE 3 2: BLOOD VESSEL; *esp*: any of the tubular branching vessels that carry blood from the capillaries toward the heart 3 *a*: any of the vascular bundles forming the framework of a leaf *b*: any of the thickened cuticular ribs that serve to stiffen the wings of an insect 4: something suggesting veins (as in reticulation); *spec*: a wavy variegation (as in marble) 5 *a*: a distinctive mode of expression: STYLE (stories in a romantic ~) *b*: a distinctive element or quality: STRAIN (introduced a welcome ~ of humor) *c*: a line of thought or action (renewed discussion along the same ~) 6 *a*: a special aptitude (inherited an artistic ~) *b*: a usu. transitory and casually attained mood *c*: top form (thou troublest me; I am not in the ~ — Shak.) — *vein-ly* \vā-n-ly\ *adj*

**vein** *v* (1502): to pattern with or as if with veins

**veined** \vānd\ *adj* (ca. 1529): patterned with or as if with veins: having venation: STREAKED (~ leaf) (~ marble) (~ cheese)

**vein-er** \vā-nər\ *n* (1895): a small V gouge used in wood carving

**vein-ing** \vā-nīŋ\ *n* (1826): a pattern of veins: VENATION

**vein-let** \vān-lət\ *n* (1831): a small vein

**veiny** \vā-nē\ *adj* (1611): full of veins: noticeably veined (~ hands)

**vel** *abbr* velocity

**ve-la-men** \vō-lā-mən\ *n*, *pl* *ve-lam-i-na* \vō-lā-mō-nə\ [NL, fr. L, covering, fr. *velare* to cover, fr. *velum* curtain] (1882): the thick corky epidermis of aerial roots of an epiphytic orchid that absorbs water from the atmosphere

**ve-lar** \vō-lər\ *adj* [NL *velaris*, fr. *velum*] (1876): 1: formed with the back of the tongue touching or near the soft palate (the ~ *vk* of /k/) (coo) 2: of, forming, or relating to a velum and esp. the soft palate — *velar* *n*

**ve-lar-i-um** \vō-lər-ē-əm\ *n*, *pl* *-ia* \-ē-ə\ [L, fr. *velum* curtain] (1834): an awning over an ancient Roman theater or amphitheater

**ve-lar-i-za-tion** \vō-lər-ē-zā-shən\ *n* (1915): 1: the quality or state of being velarized 2: an act or instance of velarizing

**ve-lar-ize** \vō-lər-īz\ *v* \-īz-ed; -īz-ing\ (1915): to modify (as the *V* of /p/) by a simultaneous velar articulation

**Vel-cro** \vōl-(krō)\ *trademark* — used for a closure consisting of a piece of fabric of small hooks that sticks to a corresponding fabric of small loops

**veld or veldt** \vēlt, vēlt\ *n* [Afrik *veld*, fr. D, field; akin to OE *feld* field] (1835): a grassland esp. of southern Africa usu. with scattered shrubs or trees

**vel-liger** \vē-lə-jər, -vəl\ *n* [NL, fr. *velum* + *ger* bearing, fr. *perere* to bear] (1877): a larval mollusk in the stage when it has developed the velum

**vel-le-ty** \vē-lē-ō-tē, -vəl\ *n*, *pl* *-ties* [NL *velletus*, fr. L *velle* to wish, will — more at *WILL*] (1618): 1: the lowest degree of volition 2: a slight wish or tendency: INCLINATION

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